WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

tion in the City of Flour Mills.

modating a national convention. That hall is the exposition building in Minneapo-ils, which will hold 20,000 persons, and its

can territory, adjoins Minnesota on the west, is glowingly presented as another inducement for holding the convention there.

LIVELY DELEGATIONS

Working for the National Republican

Convention.

The members of the delegations from

Cincinnati and Omaha, who are chasing

after the Republican National, Convention,

called on the President yesterday, and were

Darticular tows for the convention.

The chances last night seemed to be divided between Chelmant, Minneapolis, and Omaha. Chicago has many enemies on hand, and it looks as if the chances of the city by the lake were to be crashed by a powerful combination.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Lee's Suggestion Regarding the

Coupon Payments.
RICHMOND, VA, Dec. 7.—The general

esembly of Virginia met to-day at noon.

Both houses organized by the election of

officers in each body as selected by the

Goy. Lee, and informed him that the legis

Government Control of Telegraphy.

Free Trade With Canada.

GEORGETOWN, Cal., Dec. 7.—In a saloon ight between Frank Hollingsworth and his

tepfather, George Handy, the stepson was sabled in the head with a kuife blade. Hol-ingsworth then fearfully best and kicked the old man. Both will probably die.

Dr. McGlynn Golog to Europe

New York, Dec. 7,—Dr. McGiynn will lecture a Europe in the interests of Henry George's and theories. He sails next month.

FINE pearl opera glasses \$7,50, worth \$12 acons Bnos, 1229 Pa. ave.

PERSONALITIES. BISHOP COXE, of Buffalo, is at Wormley's.

MURAT HAISTEAD, of the Concinuati Comme

MR. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Maryland, wa-

WILLIAM LEARING, of Brooklyn, has been

MR. AND MRS. E. B. TAYLOR are in the city

and during the session will be at 1746 M stree

EX-POSTMANTER WASHINGTON PRITCHARD, O Front Royal, Va., died last Saturday. He was an exemplary man, well beloved by his neigh-

STEPHEN CLARK, tenth president hicago board of trade, died to-day.

secorday admitted to the District bar

prointed a deputy to Collector Magone.

cordially received.

BLAINE ON THE MESSAGE.

DOCTRINE RUINOUS TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

he Free Trade Principle as Advocated by President Cleveland Would Destroy American Manufactures and Make Paupers of the Workingmen.

New York, Dec. 7 .- The Tribune's Paris correspondent cables to that paper a report giving the views of Mr. Blaine on President's message. Mr. Blaine said to the Tribune representative: "I have been reading an abstract of the President's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto, and evidently are anticipating a large market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recommendation. Perhaps that fast stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of minecas."

the message more clearly than any words of mine can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without fluty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Mr. Blaine. "Nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the President has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object, and not even per utting protection to result fully as an incident to revenue duties."

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that hast point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually shall be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

Mr. Blaine favors the repeal of the to-

levied on a domestic product which would for better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

Mr. Blaine favors the repeal of the tobacco tax. He said: "I should urge that it be flone at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would, in the first place, bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it aluxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

"Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax also?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To

to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no seense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rip rous and searching as that with which his pursues the nihilists. It would dehigh license at once in all the states. I would try to make it as to fortify our ofties on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the Democratic party on the subject of fortification by the late Samuel J. Tilden in 1885, I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the Democratic administration. Never before in the history of the world has any government allowed great cities on the seaboard, like Philadelphia, New York, Boston, is altimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco to remain defenseless."

"But," said the reporter, "you don't high we are to have seasoned."

remain defenseless."

'But," said the reporter, "you don't ink we are to have war in any direction?"

'Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine; either, I presume, did Mr. Tilden when wrote his remarkable letter. But we could change a remote chance into an abute impossibility, if our weak and exact points were strongly fortified. If toats were strongly fortified. If to

posed points were strongly fortified. If to-lay we had by any chance even such a war-is we had with Mexico, our enemy could procure fronclads in Europe that would nenace our great cities with destruction or ay them under contribution."

"But would not our fortifying now pos-ibly look as if we expected war !"

"Why should it any sore than the forti-leations made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded hemselves against successful attack from the armament of the day. We don't secessarily expect a burglar because we ook our doors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar, comes it contributes ossibility a burglar comes it contributes astly to our peace of mind and our sound leep to feel that he can't get in." Further, Mr. Blaine informed the Tri-

Further, Mr. Blaine informed the Triname's representative that he would mainain the tax on whisky. "So long as there
s whisky to tax, and when the national
overnment should have no use for the
noney I would divide the
ax among the federal union with
he specific object of lightening the tax on
cal estate. The houses and farms of
he whole country pay too large a proporion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief
ould be given in that direction it would,
o my indigment, be a wise and beneficent my judgment, be a wise and beneficent

Joy."
Joneering protection to wool growers,
Blaine said: "I should seriously object
the repeal of the duty on wool. To reil that would work great injustice to
ny interests and would seriously distange what we should encourage, namely,
sheep culture among farmers throughthe Union. To break down wool growand be dependent on foreign countries
the bianket under which we sleep and
coat that covers our backs is not a wise
icy for the national government to en-

The question of labor, Mr. Blaine de

d, underlied the whole subject, is interview, which is of considerable th, gives a lucid statement of Mr. ne's views on the tariff of 1846 and its its. Mr. Blaine holds that "tariff did islanc's views on the tariff of 1846 and its suits. Mr. Blaine holds that "tariff did of involve the one distinctive point recommended by the President, namely, he retaining of direct internal taxes order to sholish indirect taxes levied on oreign fabrics. But the 'country had peuliar advantages under it by the Crimean rat, involving England, France, and Rusla, and largely impairing their trade. All hase incidents, or accidents, if you choose, rationally in the states regardless of the nature of untariff. But mark the end of this Euroen or acperience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave an illusory not deceptive show of prosperity, to encountent was immediately followed by the Mexican war; then, in 1848, by the great onvulsions of Europe; then, in 1849 and unceeding years, by the enormous gold ield in California. The powers made cace in 1856, and at the same time the utput of gold in California fell off. Imselfately the financial panic of 1857 ame upon the country with distrous force. Though we had in 1869 and a vast mount of gold in California, every bank a New York was compelled to suspend seele payment. Four hundred millions in New York was compelled to suspen-ecle payment. Four hundred millions i ld had been carried out of the country i ght years to pay for foreign goods that ould have been manufactured at home, d we had years of depression and dis-ses as an atonement for our folly."

as an atonement for our folly."
tention is given in the report to the
ect of the increase of our export trade,
Blaine asserting the importance of
He said, however, "It is vasily more
ortant not to lose our own great market neortant not to lose our own great market ir our own people in the valu effort to sak the impossible. It is not our foreign ade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the republic. It is the ist domestic trade between thirty-eight

states and eight territories, with their population of perhaps 62,000,000 to-day. The whole amount of our export and import trade together has never, I think, reached \$1,900,000,000 any one year. Our internal home trade on 130,000 miles of railway, along 15,000 miles of cocau coast, over the five great lakes, and along 20,000 miles of navigable rivers, reaches the enormous annual aggregate of more than forty billions, and perhaps this year fifty billions of dollars.

are. "It is into this illimitable trade, even now "It is into this illimitable trade, even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of years ago, that the Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their shifdren, and of their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe and the profit is all our own. The genuine free-trader appears unable to see or comprehend that this continental trade—not our exchanges with Europe—is the great source of our prosperity. President Cleveland now plainly proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade."

dent Cleveland now plainly proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade."

"But you are in favor of extending our foreign trade, are you not?"

"Certainly I am, in all practical and advantageous ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollar for dime. Moreover, the foreign trade is often very delusive. Cotton is manufactured in the city of my residence. If a box of cotton goods is sent 200 miles to the province of New Brunawick It is foreign trade. If shipped 17,000 miles to the province of New Brunawick It is foreign trade. If shipped 17,000 miles round Cane Horn to Washington territory it is domestic trade. The magnitude of the Union and the immensity of its internal trade require a new political economy. The treaties written for European states do not grasp our peculiar situation."

To the question concerning the effect of the President's message in the south, Mr. Blaine said: "I don't care to answer that question. The truth has been so long obscured by certain local questions of unreasoning prejudice that nobody can hope for an industrial enlightenment among their leaders just yet. But in my view the south, above all sections of the Union, needs a protective tariff. The two Virginias, North Carolina, Kentanky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia have enormous resources and facilities for developing and handling manufactures."

"They cannot do anything without protection. Even progress so vast as some of those states have made will be checked if the President's message is cancted into law. Their senators and representitives can prevent it, but they are so used to following anything labeled 'Democratic' that very probably they will follow the President and blight the progress is exacted into law. Their senators and representitives can prevent it, but they are so used to following anything labeled 'Democratic' that very probably they will follow the President and blight the progress already made. By the time some of the southern

TO CRUSH BULGARIA.

The Real Object of Massing Troops or

Austria's Frontiere LONDON, Dec. 7.—The complications which have arisen between Austria and Russia are becoming more and more diffi-cult of solution and are undoubtedly the outcome of the recent interview in Berlin between Prince Bismarck and the czar. Notwithstanding the assertions of the German press that none of the publications purporting to state the substance of that interview is correct in a single particular, suspicion has arisen from the tenor of the recent official correspondence by mail and by telegraph from the information obtained by several reliable correspondents and from the tone of the various continental bourses that the czar quitted the German capital in a towering rage, fomented by the aggressiveness of the iron chancellor. A correspondent gives the following version of what occurred between Bismarck and the imperial visitor, which is believed, in view of subsequent events, to be substantially correct: The czar demanded the abrogation of the new triple alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, accompanying his demand with an outspoken denunciation of the compact as being not only an exhibition of bad faith, but of positive menace to Russia. Prince Bismarck fiatly refused to rupture the new agreement, and the czar withdrew. Russia now hopes to crush Bulgaria, and will attempt it by force of arms if diplomacy or menace fails, and this is her sole object in massing troops on Galica, a movement which was suddenly and vasty accelerated immediately after the czar's return to Gatschim. A great deal of interest by mail and by telegraph from the informa-

celerated immediately after the czar's refurn to Gatschim. A great deal of interest is centered upon the result of to-morrow's
imperial and military conference at Vienna,
which will definitely decide Austria's position, but shugle-handed Austria would
have no better chance of success against
Russla than she had in her memorable attempt to chastise Prussla.

President Carnot still delays the formation of a new French ministry until the republican factions reach a more definite
agreement. He is determined that they
shall concentrate their strength, and utimately they will do so. It seems scarcely
possible that they will fail of this in view
of the group presidents, and the establishment
of a cabinet is believed to be only a question of a few days.

the group presidents, and the establishment of a cabinet is believed to be only a question of a few days.

Judge Holmes, of the Irish court of queen's bench, has granted a conditional order setting aside Mr. Sexton's election and qualifying acts to the office of lord mayor of Dublin, and the matter of that gentleman's taking his sent depends entirely upon the ultimate decision of the court when the order is returned and argued. The grounds for debarring Mr. Sexton are that he has violated the crimes act, and that in his capacity as high sheriff neglected or refused to perform all of the functions attaching to his office.

The St. James Gazette supplement has a highly sensational article to-day on the discovery of gold in Wales, with an editorial note stating that the paper itself accepts the story cum grano salis.

Ten thousand persons attended Archibahop McGattigan's funeral to-day.

Bradlaugh writes Lord Salisbury demanding a parliamentary inquiry into the statement he made that Salisbury sent a check for a fair trade meeting in 1852.

Denmark will quarantine all arrivals from Florida, Chill, Jamaica, Martinique, and Guadaloupe.

Imports decreased £200,000 last month.

uadaloupe. Imports decreased £200,000 last month,

Imports decreased £200,000 last month, while exports increased £1,610,000.

An excited discussion was held at the chamber of agriculture to-day on a motion favoring protection. Hon. Henry Chaplain, M. F., deprecated duties on cereals unless the agriculture for bimetallism and abolition of bounties failed. The motion was adopted by two to one.

BUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE PROSTIER. BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The National Gazette says it is evident the number of troops on says it is evident the number of troops on the Austrian frentier is not sufficient to attack two formidable military powers. The present massing is too small for war and too large for peace.

The Moscow Gazette says the future of France will decide whether Germany must watch one or both frontiers.

It is semi-officially desided that the powers have officially interested themselves in the increase of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier. Austria will roorganize, and increase her frontier guard.

The Gazette denies that change of treatment has improved the crown prince's condition, but says the swelling of the glands which disappeared was due to the teeth trouble.

frouble.

Germany and Austria will unite in case Germany and Austria will unite in case either power goes to war with Russia. In that case Russian Foland will be occupied to facilitate mobilization. To offset the danger Russia has increased her forces on the frontier. It is regarded as a purely defensive move.

A military conference to consider the question will be held at Vienna to-morrow. Emperor Francis Joseph will preside.

GOBLET TO YORM A CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—M. Clemenceau told President Sadi-Carnot yesterday that the radicals are ready to support a reforming ministry.
M. Gobiet has agreed to form a subinet,
President Sadi-Ca not has been installed
in the Elysee.

SELECTING THE COMMITTEES.

WHO ARE LIKELY TO SECURE THE IM-PORTANT CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Some Senators Dissatisfied With Their Assignment-Speaker Carlisle Somewhat Bothered - Congressman Scott for Hend of the Ways and Means

The make up of the Senate committees may possibly be made public to-day, but it is more probable that the announcement will be postponed until Monday. The de-lay is due, it is said, to the ambition of certain senators who desire chairmanships other than the ones which are properly

It is almost certain that Senator Black-burn will retire from service on the District committee as his home interests require all The chairmanship of the naval committee

The chairmanship of the naval committee, in the regular succession, will go to Senator Chameron, but some of Senator Chameler's friends think he should be placed at the helm of naval affairs, and there is a probability that Senator Cameron may make way for the senator from New Hampsbire.

Rumon has it that Senator Stanford will be chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and that postoffices and postroads will be cared for by Senator Sawyer. Senator Hiscock will, it is said, succeed Senator Frye on the committee on rules, and there seems to be no doubt as to Senator Hawley's securing the military committee. Senator Frye will undoubtedly move up to the head of the committee on commerce.

committee. Senator Frye will undoubtedly move up to the liead of the committee on commerce.

The committee on the judiciary, to which will be referred the nomination of Mr. Lamar, will be composed as follows: Messrs. Edmunds (chairman). Evarta, Hoar, Ingalls, Wilson, of Iowa, and Teller, Republicans; and Messrs. George, Coke, Vest, and Pugh, Democrats.

Although the House was not in session yesterday, a number of members were in their seats attending to their correspondence and chatting with one another over the committeeships. Speaker Carlisle spent several hours in his room in an effort to outline the organization of the committees. He has had prepared a number of cards bearing the names of the different members which he is endeavoring to assort into committees. These cards can be readily transferred from one committee set to another, so that changes are made with facility. During the day all of the representatives who visited the capital called upon the Speaker, either by request or of their own volition, to express their personal proference in the assignments to committees. Many rumors were current this afternoon relative to the distribution of the chairmanhips. Little credence is generally given to them, however, owing to the fact that many changes in the list are inevitable evon after it shall have been advanced much nearer to completion that it is presumed to be at present.

The appointment of the committee on

present.

The appointment of the committee on rules, which will probably be made in a day or two, is awaited with special interest, for the reason that the chairman of the

day or two, is awaited with special interest, for the reason that the chairman of the committee on ways and means has always been a member of the committee on rules, and the arrangement of Mr. Morrison's successor on the last named committee will be generally regarded as tantamount to the selection of the chairman of the committee on ways and means.

Those who are familiar with the committees, and who know the Speaker's preferences, have made the following slate and are willing to gamble on its correctness: Elections, Turner, of Georgia; appropriations, Randall, of Pennsylvania; Bland, of Missouri, coinsge, weights, and measures; judiciary, Culberson, of Texas; rivers and harbors, Blanchard, of Louisiana; territories, Springer, of Illinois; agriculture, Hatch, of Missouri; postoffices and positroads, Blount, of Georgia; naval affairs, Herbert, of Alabama; militis, Forney, of Alabama.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, is almost certain to retain his position at the head of the committee on foreign affairs, although there is a disposition to press Mr. S. S. Cox for the place. Mr. Cox had humorously expressed a preference for the chairmanship of the committee of the whole, but as

expressed a preference for the chairman ship of the committee of the whole, but a a stern fact he will almost surely orgamer

ship of the committee of the whole, but as a stern fact he will almost surely ornament the library committee and the committee on the eleventh census.

This city will not suffer no matter which of the two gentlemen named for the chairmanship of the District committee are appointed. Either Mr. Hempbill, of South Carolina, or Mr. Barnes Compton, of Maryland, would watch closely over the interests of the more than 200,000 people who have no voice of their own.

The friends of Mr. C. W. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, have talked quite confidently of his securing the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, but the Kentuckian's chances have, so Dame Rumor says, received a black eye, for the gossips had a story last night, that seemed to be well founded, that Mr. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, a well known tariff reformer, would take charge of the big committee and would run it in the interest of the President's views. The southern members say it would be manifestly unfair to give Pennsylvania the two most important committees, and any suggestion of Mr. Scott's appointment meets with decided disapprobation.

The committee on ventilation and acoustics has been awarded by the press gallery to "Major" Martin, of Texas. This is an unusual compliment to a member in his first term, and the honorable gentleman's

to "Major" Martin, of Texas. This is an unusual compliment to a member in his first term, and the honorable gentleman's friends are quite proud of the distinction conferred on him. It is very probable that during the winter Congress will be called upon to investigate the gas company, in which event the Speaker will, without doubt, appoint the "major" chairman of the select committee, his expert knowledge of that watery illuminator being a full and sufficient recommendation for the position.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Only a Short Session of the Senate

Held. There was but a short session of the Seute yesterday, and the little business that

was transacted was of the briefest descrip A letter from the Secretary of the Inte-

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was laid before the Senate, staring that an appropriation of \$77,495 is required to complete the publication of the final report on the census of 1850—four of the twenty-two volumes being still unprinted. Laid on the table,

After the presentation of various other communications from heads of departments and the court of claims, Mr. Cullom remarked that the rule was when bills are introduced before committees are appointed to have such bills laid on the table, and that that created unnecessary work. He therefore moyed that the Senate adjourn. But he withdrew the motion temporarily to permit Mr. Flumb to offer a resolution calling on the commissioner of agriculture for information as to whether any person in the employment of that department making experiments as to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum had obtained or applied for a patient or patents connected with such manufacture and growing out of such experiment.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Farwell askéd his collusque to withdraw his motion so, as to allow him to introduce a bill to perpetuate the national bank system.

Mr. Cullom declined, statlog that be

bank system.

Mr. Cullom declined, statiog that be made the motion because be understood it to be the custom of the Senate not to receive bills until after the appointment of

mmittees. Mr. Harris thought there was great wir Mr. Harris thought there was great wisdom in the position taken by the senator
(Mr. Cullom). If the door were thrown
open he would tusist that there should be
to restrictions on the right. He hoped the
motion would prevail
Mr. Farwell thereupon withdrew his request, and the motion was agreed to.

The Senate, at 12:20, adjourned.

Bucket Shops Baided.
PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The bucket shops were raided to day and the proprietors and clerks held for examination.

THE WOOL MEN AROUSED. Strong Protest Against President Cleve-

The conference of wool growers and wool dealers of the United States, held yesterday

at the Ebbitt House, resulted in the adoption, unanimously, of the following strong protest against that portion of the President's message in regard to abolition of the wool

The wool dealers and wool growers of the United States, representing a capital of over five hundred millions of dollars, and a constituency of a million wool growers and wool dealers, assembled in conference in the city of Washington, the 7th day of December, 1887, having read the first annual message of the President to the fiftish Congress, declare that the sentiments of the message are a direct attack upon their industry, one of the most important of the country, and in positive violation of the national Democratic platform of 1884, as interpreted by the party leaders and accepted by the rank and she of the party; that the argument made by the President for the removal of our protection against foreign competition is the old one repeatedly made by the enemies of our ladustrial progress, and effectively answered in usarly every school district of our land, and so thoroughly approved by the logic of facts and demonstration of experience and history as to need no answer from us. We acknowledge that our "small holdings," our scattered and manganized condition, makes us the easy pray of the free trader, but we had a right to expect something different from the Chief Executive of the nation, at once the mesh happy, prosperous, and contented of any of the world, made The wool dealers and wool growers of the

makes us the easy prey of the free trader, but we had a right to expect something different from the Oblef Executive of the nation, at once the most happy, prosperous, and contented of any of the world, made so by a policy of protection and development which he now seeks to destroy. We had a right to expect our President would favor the wool growers of the United States, and confess our deep disappointment that instead he favored the interests of our foreign competitors.

Justly alarmed at his pastion, we make an appeal from his recommendations to the people to all the people, to the seven and three-fourths millions of our fellow-citizens engaged in agriculture, to the millions on gaged in manufacturing, to the army of wage carners whose wages are maintained by the protective system, to the tradesmen and merchants whose prosperity depends opon curs, confident that the judgment and patriotism, and, therefore, for the maintenance of the American policy of protection, to which the country is indebted for its unexampled development and prosperity.

To demonstrate the injustice of the President's policy, and the fallacy of the remody the proposes for the reduction of the surplus, we point to the fact that if the whole amount of the revenue derived from wool was abolished it would reduce the surplus only about \$5,000,000, or less than 10 cents per capita of the population, which is paid by foreigners, while the old war taxes he recommends retained yield over \$119,000,000, and is a direct tax per capita of \$2 each, and is what makes up the great bulk of the surplus of \$140,000,000, and which fosters a most dangerous monopoly.

We would further add the following statistics in regard to the wool industry: The annual revenue derived from imports of wool under the tariff of 1867 was less than \$1,700,000. Under the reduced tariff of 1883 the revenue last year was over \$5,000,000, and is a direct tax per capita of \$2 each, and is what makes up the great bulk of the surplus of \$140,000,000, and in 1887 44,750,-314, a decreas

DISSECTING THE MESSAGE. It Makes the Very Issue the Republi-

can Party Destres.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said, referring to the

President's message: "The message was certainly a surprising one, but it is not surprising because there is anything new in it. No one familiar with the monotonous misstatements of the free trade argument needed more than a word here and there to feel that the administration had gone over to the Carlisie wing with no disguise what-ever. It will be impossible for the Demo-cratic party hereafter to deny its complicity declare the free trade question irrelevant would be a broad jest if it were not in a state paper. To give fuller power to his declarations the President has omitted all reference to other things, remitting all the manifold concerns of the government to a message to be given in the future perhaps. To make sure that the whole blow shall strike full and fair at American industries

tature was ready to receive any communi-cation he might wish to make. The gov-ernor thereupon sent to both houses a mes-sage in writing, which was read. The message contains many important sugges-tions and recommendations relative to state matters. In regard to the public debt, the governor says, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the act of May 12, 1887, constitutional and act of May 12, 1887, constitutional and valid, and reversing the decision of United States Circuit Judge Bond in regard to the eleventh article of the federal constitution, he recommends the passage of a joint resolution suspending legal proceedings against those who may have tendered coupons in payment of taxes, as he was assured by authority that such action would decidedly benefit all parties concerned. He thought, when the bondholders considered this decision, they will be willing to accept such offer as the state can make, based upon the aurplus revenue to be applied to the payment of interest on the principal of what the state considers her just debt. strike full and fair at American industries he lauds the internal revenue without exception. No mention is made of sugar; no mention is made of tobacco; not a word of alcohol used in the arts; no free raw material when produced in this country; only free raw material when produced abroad. Surely the message is a surprising one. But it makes the very issue we have desired."

only free raw material when produced abroad. Surely the message is a surprising one. But it makes the very issue we have desired."

Judge Perkins, of Kansas, on being asked what he thought of the President's message, said it was remarkable in more particulars than one. The President had submitted every question of importance to the country, with one single exception, to Congress without comment and upon the reports of his subordinate officers; and he thinks if he had submitted the tariff question upon Mr. Carlisle's speech when elected Speaker it would have been better for the Democracy. He says the President's general platitudes are not as ornate as Mr. Carlisle's, and that Mr. Carlisle did not commit the mistake of arguing or discussing the benedits resulting to the country from the system of protection, and hence did notexhibitthe wonderful ignorance shown by the President in the elementary principles of our American system. "The President," said he, "speaks of 'raw material,' and indirectly recommends that all duty be removed from such. He cannot, however, be unmindful of the fact that 'raw material,' is a limost exclusively the product of labor, and when he recommends that all duty be removed from such. He cannot, however, be unmindful of the fact that 'raw material,' he is striking seriously and simost fatally at the working classes. This recommendation, however, shows how much hypocriesy there is in his general platitudes concerning our working people and wage earners. As was to be expected, his message is very highly commended by all the free trade journals of Great Britaic, as all his recommendations are in the interest of the Hritish manufacturers. But if I were a supporter of Mr. Cleveland i would be better pleased with recommendations in the interest of the Hritish manufacturers. But if I were a supporter of Mr. Cleveland i would be better pleased with recommendations in the interest of the Hritish manufacturers. But if I were a supporter of Mr. Cleveland i would be better pleased with recommendatio stion. It is not the paying of the taxes o the collection of the revenue that is burden-some, but its non-use and accumulation in the treasury that is threatening evil. There not an industry or an individuain the United States to-day that feels the burden of governmental taxasion. But what threatens disaster is to take millions each month from the business, activities of our country and horde it in the treasury as fidle maney.' If the Bisir educational bill had passed, and the President had not leftled the river and harbor bill, and vetoed the dependent pension bill, which proposed to remove from the shadows of the almshouse of the country the nation's poor and deserving defenders, we would not have this congestion in our financial concerns. "There is deserving demand for all our money. But the Republicans accept the challenge to combat on this Democratic issue of free trade."

A MAGNIFICENY ladles' solid gold stem-

remain until she has completed some literary work, for which she signed contract last winer. Mr. Upton will be here during the holl-DR. DANIEL DORCHESTER, of Boston, Mass. A MAGNIFICENT ladles' solid gold ster winder, fancy enameled, \$15, worth \$50, Jaco Bnos., 1229 Pa. ave. will address a Ladies' Home Missionary So-clety in Rev. M. Kelley's Church, Ninth be-tween G and H streets northwest, to-day at 12

CLAIMS OF MINNEAPOLIS. CINCINNATI THE PLACE Arguments for Holding the Conven-

The great northwest is a candidate for the IN CONVENTION NEXT YEARnational convention, and the pride of Minnesots, Minnespolis on the Falls of St. Anthony, is pushing her claims vicorously, The Queen Clay of the West Abounds backed by the great territories west of the in Attractions-Offers Spiendid Ingreatest flour producing state of the Union. ducements-Enjoys Abundant Hotel The committee representing Minneapolis is Accommodations - Its Hospitality The committee representing Minneapolis is armed with a startling array of facts, figures, and faucies to hurl at the committee this morning is support of their claims that their city is the most destrable spot on earth in which to nominate the next President of the United States. Ever jealous of Chicago a tabulated statement is given showing that off the seven Republican conventions held since 1800 Chicago has been accorded the honor four times. Its flouring industry is referred to, and figures given to show that Cannot be Surpassed. Music Hall, Cincinnati, is within ten miles of the center of population of the United States, and is on the ground floor. It is the most commodious fireproof hall in the country, and its substantial character and

excellent acoustic qualities permit admirhouor four times. Its flouring industry is referred to, and figures given to show that it is the greatest city for that stayle in the world, and its mills the largest and best equipped. The exact bearing of a flour mill with its ponderous machinery on the nomination of a Republican presidential candidate must be inferred.

In the matter of railroads Minneapolis is admirably equipped, as the statement shows no less than 15 railroads centering there, its accessibility demonstrated by the fact that it is but 37 hours from Washington, 14 from Chicago, 38 from New York, 129 from San Francisco, and 52 from New Orleans. A double column array of hotels giving assommodations for 2,200 persons, when the resources of St. Paul and Lake Minetoniks are pressed into requisition, is also prominently able arrangements for parliamentary proceedings. Under the same roof, in Permanent Exposition buildings, are rooms of ample dimensions for all the state and territorial delegations. There are not as complete accommoda-

tions for committees and delegates in consultation to be found elsewhere.

The railroad system centering in Cincin nati has been rapidly extended within five years, and the city has become the half-

way house between the north and the nth and the cast and the west. The railways that concentrate their facili ties in Cincinenti are: PROM THE EAST AND NORTHEAST-VIVE

The Pennsylvacia System.
The New York Central and Bee Lice
The Eric and Leased Lices.
The C. W. & B., and Battimore and Ohio.
The Chesspeake and Ohio. FROM THE NORTH.

of St. Paul and Lake Minetonia are pressed into requisition, is also prominently presented, while the decidedly coosoling straction of boarding bouses for the accommodation of about 10,000 additional strangers is held out as a paramount inducement for luring delegates who will nominate the next President of the United States, with their friends, and others who find an interest in the meeting of this great body.

A startling and stunning array of conventions already held in the city is given to show that Minnapolis can satisfactorily handle large bodies. In about every other line the incomparable charm of the finest climate on God's green footstool is elaborately set forth.

As for a hall—well, there isn't but one hall in the United States capable of accommodating a national convention. That hall is the exposition building in Minnapo-The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincionati and Indianapolis rallway. The Cincionati, Hamilton and Dayton The Checknesti, Jackson and Mackinaw.
The L B & W.
The Columbus and Cincinnati Midland.
The Grand Rapids and Indiana.
The Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg

tilway. The Mount Vernon and Pan Handle. ils, which will hold 20,000 persons, and its accountle properties are so perfect a whitsparttered in tols hall is heard with all the tones of a discharge of heavily rolling artillery in the zeath city of the unsaited seas. Minucapolis has another characteristic—generosity. If the convention will go to that city the residents thereof will spend \$40,000 to entertain them, board and washing of delegates not included.

The fact that Dakota, a great Republican territory, adjoins Minnesota on the west, FROM THE NORTHWEST.

FROM THE NORTHWEST,
The C., H. & D., and Monon route.
The C. I., St. L. & C. (Kankakee line).
The Pan Haudle.
The L., B. & W., and Chicago and Eastern linois. The Big Four and I., D. & S. railways. FROM THE WEST.

The Kankskee and Ind. and St. Louis aliway.

The Vandalia and C., H. & D. ratiways.

The Ohlo and Missiasippi ratiways. THOM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The Louisville and Nashville system.
The Newport News and Mississippi Valley oute (western division).
The Cincinnati Southern Lines.
The Ohio and Mississippi (Louisville Di-

PROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST The Louisville and Nashville system.
The Queen and Crescent routs.
The Kentucky Central Railroad.
The Chespeake and Ohio Railroad.
The Ohio and Northwestern Railway.
Comprising in all (30) thirty through

cordially received.

Those members of the Republican National Committee who were unfortunate enough to be in the city yesterday had a good time, for it seemed as though Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha, Minnapolis, and St. Louis had sent her busiest and most persistent citizens to dog the footsteps of everybody that could wield the least influence, and, when opportunity occurred, buttonhole them and whisper pretty fairy stories of the peculiar fitness of their own particular town for the convention.

The chances last night seemed to be dines, which, with their connections and brough car systems, reach every part o United States in an average time of nearly twelve hours better than any other large sity. The lines named have a combined brough train service in both directions of ver ninety through trains daily, exclusive

of trains that are purely local.

Since 1580 the hotel accommodations of
Cincinnati have been added to by the openng of ten new hotels and entarging some of the old ones to an increased capacity for 5,000 additional guests. This increased spacity is without overcrowding, and the ocation is all central.

As a further assurance that we are preared not only to receive, but hospitably ptertain, our guests, we would state that with our committee are representatives of the hotels, who guarantee that their charges will be their regular rates, and no increase above the rates in effect during the Democratic caucus and telegraphed last year. Our hotels have kept pace with the lmes, and compare favorably with

other cities. The street railroads of Cincinnati, pass og the hotels and railroad depots, all run o Music Hall, making transportation peedy, cheap, and easy.

Early in the progress of telegraphy Cin-tionati became a telegraphic center and has always kept its supremacy. We have the uthority of the general agent of the Asso lated Press that our city is the principal oint for news distribution to the west and outh, and the only city besides Washingon from which the south is reached.
In organizing a wire system four years

ago, reaching everywhere in the United States, the New York and Western Associated Press had to make Cincinnati the center of it. No other city is better prorided to do the telegraphic work of a na lonal convention.
We have authority for it that the Repub-

ican press of Cincinnati will give courteous onsideration to the respective claims of all PRILABELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The third of a series of letters by General Master Workman Powderly has been issued. It is devoted to an attack on the Western Union Telegraph Company, and an argument showing that the government should obtain control of the telegraph and telephone lines. he candidates before the national convenion and make hostile discriminations gainst none of them. Their policy will be o show fair play.

If the convention is held in Cincinnati

the representatives of the Republican party of the United States will find the city in the official possession of their friends, and that the municipal government is a highly porrow print a very striking letter from Atmorrow print a very straing letter from Ar-torney General Longley, of Canada, who re-grets that free trade between the United States and Canada is prevented by party prejudices. The fisheries question, he says, has received undue importance. reditable specimen of Republican reform This is the centennial year of Ohio hisory, and a hospitable disposition is abroad mong the people. The most distinguished

Republican victory of the current year was Ohio, and the greatest galn and most striking results were in Cincinnati, It would seem to be auspicious to open the presidential campaign in the air of such a Cincinnati is not antagonizing other

titles in presenting these facts, but is asserting her own merits as the National B. A. WILLTFIELD, Cheirman Citizene' Local Committee.

AMOR SMITH,

AMOR SMITH,

Mayor of Cincinnati,

A. L. CONGER,

Member National Committee,

W. S. Cappeller,

Chairman State Central Committee,

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE. The Association Agree Upon a Form

The executive board of the Mount Ver on Avenue Association met at Alexandria esterday to cousider the form and pro-isions of the charter which had been pro-

posed for presentation to the general as-sembly of the state of Virginia. After care-ful examination the charter was adopted, as submitted, with some additions, and President Smoot, of the association, was an horized to appoint a committee to present he charter to the assembly and ask for its Woolen Mills Sold at Auction,

BENNINGTON, Vr., Dec. 7.—The Beauington woolen mills were sold at auction to-day by assignce Haines, and were bid in by the cred-tors for \$42,000.

Fancy diamond earrings in pausies, &c., 510 and \$12. Jacous Baos., 1229 Pa. ave.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO ASSEMBLE A dangerous crisis in the history of France has been passed with a result which appears to be satisfactory to all loval supporters of the republic. The esteem in which the choice of the nation is held was



shown recently by an ovation which he received in the chamber, the details of which are to-day doubly interesting. Sali-Carnot is grandson of the Illustrious Carnot, war minister of the first French revolution, ind son of Lagare Hippolite Carnot, life constor and famed politicism and author

and son of Lagare Hippolite Carnot, life senator and famed politician and author. He is a civil engineer and a native of Limoges, [where he was born August 11, 1837. After completing his studies at the polytechnic school and the school of bridges, and receiving his degree, he was made engineer in charge at Anneey. In 1871 he became prefect of the Lower Scine and commissioner extraordinary to organize the national defeace of the three departments of the Lower Scine. L'Eure, and Calvados. The same year, in February, he was elected a representative to the national assembly and ftook his seat with the republican Lett, for which he acted as secretary.

In the general elections of Kebruary, 1876, M. Sadi-Carnot was elected to the chamber of deputies from Beaune. He was elected eccretary of the chamber and was one of the 363 deputies of the left who united to refuse a vote of confidence in the de Broglie ministry. In the elections of the following year his constituents supported his action by re-electing him. M. Sadi-Carnot was appointed under secretary of public works under President MacMahon's administration in 1878, and in 1880 he was appointed minister of public works under President Grevy. He held this portfolio until 1889, when he was made minister of finance, a position to which he was reappointed Jan. 7, 1886, in the De Freyciuet cabinet. He held this until the Goblat ministry came into power, December, 1886.

EDWARD MINOR WATSON

Dies in Cincinnati from an Attack of Heart Disease.

At 10 o'clock last night the news was received in this city of the death in Cincin-natiof Edward Minor Watson, an assistant attorney general.

Mr. Watson was born in Holly Springs.

Miss., in March, 1851, and has been a rost dent of Washington since the fall of 1884, when he came to this city to prosecute several important claim cases. He was appointed an assistant attorney general by Mr. Garland, and for two years has filled the position most acceptably. He left here in October last for Cincinnati as prosecuting officer for the government in the Fidelity Bank cases, and hus, with the exception of tan days spent here during a brief illness of his wife, been away from home ever since. He was taken ill with pneumonia about three weeks ago and was removed at once from his room in the St. Nicholas Hotel to Dr. Kemper's house, where he died. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease—an hereditary affiletion.

His family, who live at 1421 Twenty-nint street, were notified of his death late last night by a dispatch from Mr. Ed. dent of Washington since the fall of 1884,

ninth street, were notified of his death late last night by a dispatch from Mr. Ed. Gholson, an intimate friend of the deceased, who attended him in his last hours. A widow and five children (the oldest of them only 15 years of age) mourn the loss of one of the best of husbands and fathers.

The remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Holly Springs, Miss.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Endloots entertained Hou. Joseph Chamberlain at a

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Endloot; entertained Hou. Joseph Chamberlain at a dinner party last evening.

Mrs. Gen. Myer and the Misses Myer are again installed in their own house on the corner of I street and Farragut Square.

Mrs. No. S. Lincoln will not be at home hereafter on Tuesdays.

Mrs. Viias and Mrs. Endloot were unable to see callers yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Lamar received calls and congratulations on the advancement of the Secretary to the Supreme bench.

Mrs. Fairchild was assisted by Mrs. Lincklach, ber mother, and Mrs. John Stebbins in receiving her guests yesterday.

Mrs. Whitney wore a becoming dress of India silk yesterday to receive her callers. The number of people out making the rounds equaled that of a cabinet day in indis season.

Chief constructor Theodore D. Wilson and Miss Corn S. Hubbard were married at the Church of the Iscarnation yesterday at uoon by Dr. Townsend, the receiv. The bride wore a becoming tollet of brown cloth and wrap of brown plush and bonnet trimmed with brown diamond carrines, and carried a bunch of nephatos roses. The two little daughters of Mrs. Wilson by a former marriage walked in front of the bride as sincentered the church. They wore white cashmers dresses, trimmed in white silk, poke bonnets and white feathers and carried baskets of lowers. Medical Director Dr. Cleborae, of the navy, escorted the bride to the aliar and gave her away. The aliar was prettily decorated with cut llowers and potted plants. Some of the people seen at the church were Miss Annie Zevety, Miss Motile Zevety, Mrs. and Miss Wells, Mr. Harper, Commander Kellogs, Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Nixon, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. McLood, Mrs. Carke, Mr. Cown, of the navy yard, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Farnesworth, Miss Flossie Farnesworth, Dr. Browne, Mr. Baniett, Mr. Powell, Constructor Hichburn, Mr. and Mrs. Laughton and Mr. and Mrs. Pedroso have returned to the city.

Diamond scarf pins-dalsies, pausies, and numerous other designs-55 each. Jacons Bros., 1229 Pa. ave.

The Kissane Case Dismissed

Special designs diamond rings for Christ-mas, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Jacons Bros., 1229 Pa. ave. Turkish and Persian Goods at Auction.

Turkish and Persian Goods at Auction. The exhibition of this highly important consignment opens at Duncamon's auction rooms, corner Sinth and Distrets, to-day. The catalogue includes i extra large size royal Bokhara capets. Tpairs of camels' hair hall rogs, from \$10.4 feet wide and 15 to 17 feet long each: 25 Turkish and Persian capets of very large and square shape, it, various colors and designs; to very antique rugs of rare colors, unusual beauty, and choice texture: 100 elegant portieres from the different parts of the East; 200 beginstan, Persian, Tebris, Khorassan, Cashmere, Lahore, Shiratz, Bokhara, and Khoriarus of small and medium dimensions. For the embroideries, yellow silks, and antique arms full information is given in the catalogue.

The Weather. For the Bistrict of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Korth Carolina—Slightly cooler, threatening weather, with rain, followed by rising temperature, light to

fresh easterly winds increasing in force.

Thermometer readings: 7 s. m., 29,0°; 3 p. m., 49,0°; 10 p. m., 46,0°; mean temperature. 41.0°; maximum, 51.0°; minimum, 27.0°; mean relative humidity, 55,00; total precipita trace.

HOW THE WONDERS WORK.

GOV. THAYER, OF NEBRASKA, TALKS OF OMAHA.

How It Became the Metropolis of a Great Section - Something About Mrs. Cleveland's Real Estate in that

The scenes in and about the corridors and parlors of the Arlington Hotel in this city yesterday and last evening were of the most interesting character. The headquar-ters of the Republican National Central Committee are located in this hostelry, and in order to be conveniently near the delegations of those cities competing for the next national Republican convention have also for the most part established their headquarters in the same hotel. Thus placards are stuck upon every available spot in the corridors announcing that the head-quarters of Omaha, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and other cities are in such and such

The Omaha delegation seems to have displayed superior strategy in the matter of getting good rooms. They occupy parlors 1 and 2, just adjacent to the office and main corridor, and in these parlors, at all times, are to be found several of the delegation receiving newspaper men, commit-teemen, Congressmen, and others who call, socially or on business. Drifting in with others yesterday a reporter for the Rames-LICAN was introduced to Gov. John M. Thayer, chairman of the delegation, and long prominent in western politics. At present Gen. Thayer, who was prominent as a commander in the civil war, is the chief executive of Nebraska, which state he at one time represented in the United States Senate.

"Well, governor, is Omaha not a good ways west for a national convention city ?" "It is farther west just now than any convention has ever gone, young man, that is true. But it is not so far west now as Chicago was in 1860, when the first Republican convention was held there in a wigwam, and that turned out to be a pretty good

"But Omaha is not so large a city as Chicago."

"Not so large a city as Chicago is now, but just about the size that Chicago was when she got her first Republican convention."

"How large is that " "Well, Omaha has a population of 110,000, I should say." By what census ?"

"Well, now, young man, I am not quot-ing figures from the cyclopedia that Mr. Cleveland is reported to have traveled with. We can't print statistics fast enough to keep up with western growth. By the state census of 1885 Omaha had 62,000 population, and she now adds about 25,000 people each year."

"Then you think, governor, that Omaha can take care of a national convention?"
"Why, to be sure, Omaha can do so, and do it right royally, too." "How many people would you be pre-

"We should expect to entertain about 30,000 a day on an average." "You have not botel accommodations for "No city has. Extra accommodations

oust be provided, or ought to be supplied wherever the convention is located." "Can that be done in Omaha!" "Not only can be but will be if O.n.tha is

"Building takes time." "Yes, in the east, but Omaha is accustomed to wonders. Why, what would staid old Washington think of this: On the 19th of last September the Omaha Stockyards Com-pany let the contract for the erection of a great hog packing house for Pail. Armour, the millionaire packer. The building, or rather the series of buildings, cost a quarter of a million dollars. The work began to three days, and on the thirty-fifth day the buildings were finished, the machinery was in place, and hog killing began. Already over 50,000 hogs have been killed and packed in that establishment, which cost a quarter of a million and which was not begun ninety days ago. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Were the buildings of frame construc-No, indeed; they are of brick, and the workmen were paid high wages and worked like a swarm of bees, Sundays as well as "What is the present hotel capacity of Omaha?"
"I understand from the secretary of our committee, who made an investigation, that it is about 8,000."
"Omaha is the city that Saxe wrote of in barries very middy."

poetry, governor, as having very muddy streets, if I remember ?" Yes, Saxe said:

"Hast ever been in Omaha,
Where rolls the dark Missouri down,
And four strong horses scarce can draw
An empty wagon through the town.
"That was true once, but it has all been charged. Omaha is now the best paved city in the west. It has twenty-five miles of paved streets like these here in Washing-

"I don't see where Omaha gets its wealth." "I don't see where Omaha gets its wealth."

"Makes it, young man, makes it by energy.pluck, and through natural advantages.
Omaha has put eight million dollars into new buildings this year."

"What kind of buildings?"

"All kinds. Three new bank buildings alone, each six stories high, cost \$500,000, and are just now being linighed."

"Has Omaha such wealthy banks?"

"To be sure she has. She must have to do ber business. There is an average balance of about \$15,000,000 constantly on deposit in the banks of Omaha, and nine of them are national banks."

them are national banks.

posit in the banks of Omaha, and nine of them are national banks."

"I hardly see why Omaha should have a business of such magnitude?"

"Because she is the metropolis of a tract of country having shout two million and a half population. With this country her wholesale trade this year will reach seventy-see million dollars over last year."

"Are railroad facilities good?"

"Excellent. There are some thirteen railroads centering at Omaha, and five of these run to Chicago. The others go north to St. Paul and Minneapolis, south to Galveston and Kansas City, southeast twitt. Louis and Cheinnail, and west to Dayer and California. You see we are about in the center of the continent."

"Omaha is not a very rough place?"

"Not by any means. Omaha has staty-seven churches, \$,000 children in public schools, on which the city expends about \$400,000 a year, and several fine operahouses and theaters."

"Do you expect to get the convention, governor?"

"We hope to, sir, we hope to succeed.

"Do you expect to get the contract governor?"

"We hope to, sir, we hope to succeed. The gentlemen from the other cities all express a kindly feeling towards the west, and towards Omaha in particular, and I am sure no one is lighting us except in a friendly rivalry. You see we expect to have a great many people come out to see us as a result of the showing which we have made whether we get the convention or not."

"How about the national Democratic convention;"
"Well, young man, I am a Republican, but I should not be surprised if the Democratic committee would locate that in Omaha when its members loarn what I know—that Mrs. Cleveland owns ac eighth interest in the Folsom estate, consisting o lots in Omaha now worth a million and a half, but which cost Mrs. Cleveland's uncle less than \$1,000."